



思马得英语系列丛书

■丛书总策划 / 苑 涛 樊一昕
■主 编 / 思马得学校

最常犯错误及分析

托福考试

 新浪英语
edu.sina.com.cn/en

南京大学出版社

托福考试最常犯错误及分析

丛书总策划 苑 涛 樊一昕

主 编 思马得学校


南京大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

托福考试最常犯错误及分析 / 思马得学校主编. —南京:
南京大学出版社, 2005. 1

ISBN 7-305-04357-5

I. 托... II. 思... III. 英语—高等学校—习题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 094048 号

书 名 托福考试最常犯错误及分析
主 编 思马得学校
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-83596923 025-83592317 传真 025-83328362
网 址 <http://press.nju.edu.cn>
电子邮件 nupress1@public1.ptt.js.cn
sales@press.nju.edu.cn (销售部)
经 销 全国各地新华书店
印 刷 江阴市天海电脑设计制版印刷厂
开 本 850×1168 1/32 印张: 10.875 字数: 315 千
版 次 2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 7 305-04357-5/H·373
定 价 16.00 元

* 版权所有, 侵权必究

* 凡购买南大版图书, 如有印装质量问题, 请与所购
图书销售部门联系调换

前言

你在考试中最容易犯的习惯性错误,亦即命题者最“乐此不疲”频频出招的杀手锏!而纠正了这种错误,你的高分在望,人生的目标在望……何乐而不为之呢?

中国有句古话:习惯成自然。假如这种“习惯”是错误的呢?在英语学习及考试中,我们常常犯下“似是而非”的习惯性错误,因而吞食苦果。影响了成绩,甚至影响了前程。所谓“考试一小步,人生一大步”。

为什么有的托福考生能考出 670 多分,甚至满分,有的考生却只有可怜的 500 多分呢?这里包含着一种能力:是否善于总结错误。

本书的特点是:

1. 详细解析各部分考试内容中考生最容易犯的错误,这些错误带有一定的普遍性,是考生在各部分考试中失分的主要原因;
2. 侧重于提供相应的正确的解题思路,这些解题思路不一定是惟一正确的,但是被证明了能行之有效地帮助考生避免错误的思路;
3. 提供与考试难度相当的习题,以加强考生对正确解题思路的掌握。

通过这一环环递进的三部曲,考生在识错、纠错、巩固正确解题思路的过程中,举一反三,避免“试错”,提高了学习的效率。

考生在参考此书的时候,应注意两点:

1. 首先要对各部分测试的题型和大致涵盖的内容有基本的了解;
2. 做模拟训练的过程中,对照本书各部分对错误及应试策略的归纳,在做题的过程中加强对解题策略的运用,形成条件反射。

在生活中宽恕错误,是放纵自己;在考试中放纵错误,则无异于“自杀”。成功是每个人毕生追求的目标!纠正错误是走向成功的开始。而在掌握英语的过程中,最有效的学习方法之一,是避免他人所犯的错误,吸取他人成功的经验,快捷掌握“学习技巧”,提高英语水平及考试成绩,让我们“杀掉”一些错误的所谓“习惯”,用亚里士多德的话来共勉:把追求完美当成一种习惯。

思马得学校图书编辑部

目 录

第一章 语法结构和词汇篇

- 一、语法结构 (1)
- 二、词 汇 (43)

第二章 听力 篇

- 一、托福听力最常犯的错误 (55)
- 二、托福听力技巧归纳 (56)
- 三、托福听力容易听错的单词和短语 (64)
- 四、托福听力容易理解错的短语 (68)
- 五、强化训练 (71)

第三章 阅读理解篇

- 一、托福阅读的误区 (132)
- 二、正确的托福阅读方法的归纳 (134)
- 三、托福阅读中各类信号词的归纳 (136)
- 四、托福阅读题型的归纳 (138)
- 五、强化训练 (150)
- 六、参考答案 (222)

第四章 写 作 篇

- 一、托福写作的误区 (225)
- 二、托福作文常见模板 (226)
- 三、托福作文实战中的错误点评 (230)
- 四、强化训练 (238)
- 五、参考作文 (240)

第五章 真 题 篇

2004 年 1 月托福全真试题	(245)
2004 年 1 月托福全真试题参考答案及听力原文 ...	(281)
2003 年 10 月托福全真试题	(294)
2003 年 10 月托福全真试题参考答案及听力原文 ...	(330)

第一章 语法结构和词汇篇

一般考生认为,托福考试的语法结构题相当简单,而且没有词汇题,因此他们往往把大部分精力放在听力理解和阅读上面。殊不知,这个世界上没有无源之水,无本之木,任何英语考试的基础都是语法和词汇。我们可以把语法理解成结构框架,把词汇理解成血肉,当考生能够熟练运用这两样工具后,听力、阅读和写作就好比在此基础上的万丈高楼,相信在我们为考生指出其在听力、阅读和写作部分会犯的特有错误后,托福考试获得高分将不再是高不可攀的事。因此本书将语法结构和某些领域专用的且常出现在托福考试中的词汇作为开篇。

一、语法结构

易犯错误点一:非谓语动词

例 1: The expansion of adult training programs has resulted
A
partially from the feminist movement, which encourages
B
women improve their skills for the job market.
C D

解析: C 错。应该改为 to improve。encourage 后面的宾语补足语必须使用动词不定式,所以 improve 是错误的。类似的动词



establish the Congress of Racial Equality, an organization
B

that is dedicated to keep the principle of nonviolence.
C D

解析：D 错。应该改为 keeping。dedicate 后面的 to 并非动词不定式的标志，而是介词，所以后面不能用动词原形，而是要用动名词。类似的 to 作为介词出现的词组还有：admit to（承认），amount to（总计），approach to（方法），attribute... to...（归功于），contribute to（起作用，有助于），confess to（承认），dedicate... to...（致力于，献身于），devote to（致力于，献身于），keep to（遵循），live up to（实践，做到），object to（反对），resort to（求助于），reconcile to（顺从于），revert to（重新开始），stand up to（勇敢地抵抗），submit to（忍受），swear to（断言），take to（开始从事），be used to（习惯于），look forward to（盼望），oppose to（反对）等等。类似的句子还有：Social reformer Frederick Douglass devoted his life to working for the abolition of slavery and the fight for civil rights.

例 6: Used their bills as needles, tailorbirds sew large leaves
A B

together with plant fiber to form their nests.
C D

解析：A 错。应该改为 Using。例句中的分词短语扩展为句子应该是“tailorbirds use their bills as needles”，所以分词短语必须体现主动。由于并列句的主语是同一个，所以我们可以将其中的一句转化为分词短语。要强调的是，这种转化的前提是，两句话的主语必须指同一个人或者物；转化后分词体现的语态必须与原先句子体现的语态保持一致。类似的句子还有：Swans, noted for graceful movements in the water, have been the subject



of many poems, fairy tales, legends and musical compositions.

例 7: Although being not_A abundant in nature, zinc is important for_B
both the galvanization of iron_C and the preparation of alloys
such as_D brass and German silver.

解析: A 错。应该改为 not being。在分词短语取代句子的结构中,否定词 not 要放在分词前面。在上述例句中,not 修饰分词结构 being abundant,所以要放在它的前面。类似的句子还有: While not being in the same country, Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan are close neighbors and cooperate on numerous matters of mutual interest.

例 8: Christopher Plummer is_A a Canadian actor_B, he has starred
in stage_C, television, and film productions on
both sides of the_D Atlantic Ocean.

解析: A 错。应该改为 being。这是由现在分词引导的独立主格结构,因为 a Canadian actor 对于 Christopher Plummer 来说是主动的,所以 is 必须使用现在分词。独立主格结构还可以由 with、without、there 或者过去分词直接进行引导。类似的句子还有: With his planting apple seedlings during his travels in what are now Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the pioneer John Chapman received the nickname "Johnny Appleseed".



强化训练

1. Although _____ for many times, his work still attracts much attention.
(A) being published
(B) having been published
(C) publishing
(D) to be published
2. The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.
(A) to send
(B) to be sending
(C) to have sent
(D) to have been sending
3. You will see this advertisement _____ wherever you go.
(A) posted
(B) to be posted
(C) post
(D) posting
4. Such _____ the case, we have no obligation to compensate your damage.
(A) is
(B) being
(C) was
(D) would be
5. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always _____ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.



- (A) combined
(B) having combined
(C) combine
(D) being combined
6. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures knew that the assertion about economic recovery _____ just around the corner was untrue.
(A) would be
(B) to be
(C) was
(D) being
7. To my great surprise, the vase is kept in its integrity, _____.
(A) breaking
(B) broken
(C) unbroken
(D) not to be broken
8. When he is engrossed in his writing, he is oblivious to everything around, _____ in his own world.
(A) having been lost
(B) to be lost
(C) losing
(D) lost
9. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
(A) to separate
(B) separating



- (C) for separating
(D) of separating
10. Try not _____ in your judgments.
(A) to be prejudiced
(B) being prejudiced
(C) prejudicing
(D) to prejudice
11. It is very dry. My throat needs _____, say, with a drink.
(A) lubricate
(B) lubricated
(C) to lubricate
(D) lubricating
12. It is social reformer Jane Addams who _____ a prominent role in the formation of the National Progressive Party in 1912.
(A) playing
(B) who played
(C) played
(D) to play
13. The city of Montreal _____ over 70 square miles.
(A) covers
(B) that covers
(C) covering
(D) is covered
14. Mississippi's generally hilly land _____ highest point in the northeastern corner of the state.
(A) to reach its



- (B) has it reached
(C) reaching it
(D) reaches its
15. While a student at City College of New York, Hugo Martinez organized the United Graffiti Artists, which _____ the city's earliest exhibitions of graffiti art.
(A) was sponsored
(B) sponsored by
(C) sponsored
(D) was sponsored by
16. _____ education is the principal way of gaining status in a culture that generally stresses achievement, skillfulness, and upward mobility.
(A) Acquiring
(B) Acquired
(C) Having acquired
(D) To be acquired
17. _____ any aspect of society the sociologist must determine the laws influencing human behavior in social contexts.
(A) Explain
(B) To explain
(C) One explains
(D) The explanation of
18. The students in medical school _____ classes in lifesaving and first aid.
(A) offer



- (B) are offered
(C) offering
(D) to offer
19. Cooperation PUSH founded in 1971 by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, provides educational assistance to children _____ in economically depressed communities.
(A) living
(B) live
(C) to live
(D) lived
20. At the turn of the century, theatrical agent Elisabeth Marbury showed an unusual awareness of _____ trends in the field of entertainment.
(A) to come
(B) come
(C) coming
(D) came
21. All the problems_A had been solved_B ahead of_C time, they decided to go_D on holiday for two weeks.
22. Believed_A the earth to be_B flat, many feared_C that Columbus would fall off_D the edge of the earth.
23. The traditional approach to deal_A with complex problems is to break_B them down into_C smaller, more easily managed_D problems.